

# Newport Mercury

WHOLE NUMBER 9005

NEWPORT, R. I., MARCH 13, 1920

VOLUME CLXI—NO. 40

## The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.  
A. H. SANBORN, Editor.

### Mercury Building.

Established June 1861, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, hints, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farm and household departments. Reaching no many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

### Local Matters.

#### BLOCK ISLAND STEAMBOATS

As was predicted in the Mercury some weeks ago, following the death of Vincent A. Gethro, the operation of the steamer New Shoreham will devolve upon the Town of New Shoreham once more, provided that no outside party can be found to take over the line. That there will be no such party is a question of the coming summer goes without saying, and as the Town has had much experience in the steamboat business they are doubtless ready to take it over again if necessity demands.

The late Frank Gethro, who dropped dead on the steamer New Shoreham early last summer, would have made good money in the steamer line if his life had been spared. He had already invested a large amount in repairs to the New Shoreham, in improvements at Block Island, and in the purchase of the steamer Juliette. Had he lived he would have had good returns on his investment. Following his death, his brother, Vincent A. Gethro, took up the active management for Frank Gethro's widow, but with his sudden death in Providence last month it seemed as if hard luck was following the family and Mrs. Gethro felt that she could not continue the work alone. Consequently the steamer Juliette, which has been on the Block Island run during the winter months, has been taken off for the present at least. Senator Ray G. Lewis and other prominent citizens of Block Island are straining every effort to solve the transportation problem, and now have several matters under consideration which may lead to a satisfactory settlement. But whatever decision is reached, it is probable that the Gethro interests will no longer have a part in the management of the line.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The House has passed the annual appropriation bill, which has been under assault by the Democrats for several days and the bill is now in the hands of the Senate finance committee. It will probably be reported promptly. Aside from this, the sessions of both houses have generally been brief. The Senate Committee on special legislation gave a public hearing on Thursday afternoon on the bill to repeal the Tiverton Police Commission act. A number of citizens appeared to urge the repeal and there were no speakers in favor of retaining the commission. The committee now has the matter under consideration.

A number of Newporters have had an opportunity to do some guessing this week, milk the object of their efforts. A local milk plant has submitted samples of plain and pasteurized milk for consumers to sample and endeavor to tell by the taste whether it has been pasteurized or not. Some claim to be able to tell infallibly, and many consumers have complained that the milk that has been treated is not nearly as good as the straight milk. The tests this week have been made from bottles that were merely marked by number.

The Lafayette Players, who have been giving "stock" productions at the Lafayette Theatre for several months, have disbanded and most of them have left the city. Although their work was of a high order, lack of support among the people of Newport made it a losing venture and the enterprise has been abandoned for the present at least.

Word has been received of the death in Chicago, on Thursday of Col. E. C. Crandall, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Crandall, formerly of this city, and grandson of Mr. Charles Crandall.

#### SUPERIOR COURT

At the session of the Superior Court on Monday, the case of Denis J. Shea vs. Roy H. Bentley was begun before a jury, but it did not last long. On motion of William A. Peckham, the case was taken from the jury because of a statement volunteered by a witness which it was deemed improper for the jury to hear. The case was the result of an automobile accident at the corner of Thames street and Long wharf.

Maria Garcia Moltozo vs. Alexander Nicol was begun on Tuesday before a jury. This was an action for breach of contract regarding the sale of property on Ferner avenue, it being alleged that defendant was unable to give clear title on account of right of dower held by his wife who secured a divorce some time ago. The case occupied some time and on Wednesday the jury by direction of the court, brought in a nominal verdict of \$1.00.

The case of Gladys Holt vs. Nicholas Spratos was an action for damages as the result of an automobile accident on West Broadway, plaintiff claiming that the car of the defendant dashed out of a side street and crashed into the car driven by her husband, she being thrown through the windshield and badly hurt. A number of witnesses were heard for plaintiff, and after the evidence was in, a motion for non-suit was granted on the ground that the defendant had the right of way under a new State law. An exception was noted and an appeal will doubtless be taken. It is possible that this may be the first test case of the new law.

#### THE COURT OF INQUIRY

The principal witness before the court of inquiry this week has been John R. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal, who was made a complainant against his will and over the protest of counsel. Although Mr. Rathom's complaints had been directed to Congress and not to the Navy Department his status was made the same as that of the Newport ministers who sent letters of protest to Secretary Daniels. Mr. Rathom has a large amount of evidence which will be presented.

The court reconvened on Thursday after a recess of several days, when several new witnesses appeared. Among them were George Farnell, stenographer, who identified a transcript of the testimony before the Federal court in Providence; Joseph C. Cawley, who was special district attorney and had charge of the prosecution of the Kent and Brown cases; and Mr. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal. No new facts of a startling nature have been developed. Chief Machinists Mate Irving Arnold, one of the interested parties, has also been present in court, and Mr. Cawley, after giving his testimony, was allowed to appear as counsel for Hudson and Arnold. Mr. Rathom is represented by Claude R. Branch, formerly assistant attorney general of the State of Rhode Island. There is as yet no indication of reaching the conclusion of the investigation, and it will probably drag along for a long time yet.

#### MIANTONOMI CLUB

The following officers of the Miantonomi Club have been selected by the board of Governors:

Vice President—Arthur B. Comerford.  
Secretary—William J. Cozzens.  
Treasurer—Harry H. Hayden.  
House Committee—G. H. Bryant, Charles E. Morrison, J. Alton Barker, Charles Tisdall, H. H. Hayden.  
Auditing Committee—Dr. E. B. Robinson, George W. Bachelier, Jr.  
Entertainment Committee—J. H. Scannevin, chairman.

The former Lawton residence at Broadway and Rhode Island avenue, which has been used as a home for naval nurses since the outbreak of the war, will be turned over to its owner on April 1st, as at that time the number of nurses will be sufficiently reduced so that the permanent home on Kay street will accommodate them. The property was purchased some time ago by Dr. and Mrs. William A. Sherman, who will make their home there as soon as renovations and improvements can be completed.

Miss Ann Elizabeth Caswell, for a number of years principal of the Cranston School, died at her home on Vernon avenue on Thursday after a long illness. About a year ago she was compelled to give up her school duties because of failing health, and had been seriously ill for a long time. She was born in Middletown on January 27, 1867, but had been connected with the Newport schools for many years. She is survived by two brothers, William C. and Arthur Caswell.

#### SNOW MELTS SOME

The snow and ice have disappeared rapidly during the past week, although it will be a long time even with mild weather before the streets are entirely clear. The thaw this week has caused comparatively little inconvenience, but late last week, the walking was something terrible, especially on Friday when the sidewalks ran in regular rivers. This was followed by a brief blizzard on Saturday which proved to be one of the most disagreeable days of the winter and for several days following the temperatures ran very low. By the middle of the week a mild spell arrived which softened up the snow and ice and caused moderate streams of water to flow through the streets, but not enough to cause any damage or even serious inconvenience.

In many sections of the city the highway department has found it impossible to make even a beginning on clearing the gutters, which are generally packed high with snow and ice, consequently the water cannot be diverted from the sidewalks, and as it freezes about every night the walking is still far from enjoyable. However, a few warm days with no more snow will make a very pronounced change in conditions and we may look forward to spring with renewed anticipation. The crocuses are already poking their heads through the snow in exposed places and it will not be long before they are in full bloom.

#### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, another attempt to break the deadlock over the stone crusher failed, and the argument became somewhat acrimonious. Still another attempt will be made to reach an agreement, the conference committee this time consisting of Mayor Mahoney and Alderman Hughes.

The status of the Liberty tree was brought up and the matter was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion. The city wants to move the tree on to Ellery Park, but the title lies in the Newport Historical Society as trustees. A resolution was adopted urging the passage of the Daylight Saving bill by the Legislature, and a committee was appointed to confer with other cities and towns in regard to the matter, Aldermen Williams and Thompson being named.

The committee created some time ago to look into the dangerous condition of the sidewalk at the Post-office corner reported that they had failed to come to an agreement with the Government and recommended that the street commissioner correct the error in grade as far as the city title would permit. Considerable routine business was transacted.

#### SCHOOL BUILDING SITES

The board of aldermen has made offers to the owners of land on Central street, needed for the new High School extension, naming the prices which the city is willing to pay, and giving the owners until next Thursday afternoon to accept or reject them. If the prices are rejected, condemnation proceedings will probably be resorted to in order to gain possession. There is not a great deal of difference between the figures offered by the board and the amounts asked by the owners, an agreement having been already reached with some of the owners.

An agreement has been reached with the owners of the land at Vernon avenue and Broadway where the new grammar school will be opened, so that no condemnation proceedings will be necessary. The joint committee will probably be ready to announce progress within a short time.

#### ENG'S BUILDING TO BE RENOVATED

Work will soon be begun by the new owners on the complete renovation of the old Eng's building on Thames street. The lower floor will be divided into two smaller ones, and there will be an entrance to the upper floors from the Thames street front instead of by the wharf as at present. The law offices of Burdick & MacLeod on the second floor will be made as convenient and attractive as any in Newport, with private offices for both members of the firm on the west overlooking the harbor.

The offices at present are about as they were when they were occupied by the late Francis B. Peckham, and the growth of the law practice and the advent of other attorneys into the offices have made changes absolutely necessary.

The boys from St. George's School start on their spring vacation today.

#### JACOB A. JACOBS

Mr. Jacob A. Jacobs, a leading business man of Newport and one of the most prominent members of the Jewish community in this city, died at the Newport Hospital late last week after a long illness. He had been under treatment in a New York hospital for several months last fall, and upon his return to Newport was soon stricken with another illness which required surgical treatment at the Newport Hospital. He remained there for several weeks, but his condition was regarded as critical and he failed steadily.

Mr. Jacobs came to Newport from New York in 1904, and engaged in the clothing business on Thames street under the name of "The Enterpriser," and his two sons were later associated with him. He was a member of the representative council and took a deep interest in municipal affairs. He was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., and of Newport Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.

He is survived by a widow, two sons, Messrs. Sidney Jacobs and Murray Jacobs, and one daughter, Mrs. Samuel Marine, who now resides in Rochester, N. Y.

The funeral services were held at his late residence on Kay street on Sunday afternoon, Rev. David Brodsky officiating. The Masonic burial service was conducted by Worshipful Master Arthur J. Ober and the officers of St. Paul's Lodge.

#### FRANKLIN JAMES

Mr. Franklin James, one of Newport's older citizens, died at the Newport Hospital on Wednesday after a short illness. He was eighty-two years of age. During the Civil War he served in the United States Navy and later became a member of Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R. He was well known in the Point section of the city, where he had passed his entire life. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Dennis, two sons, Messrs. Franklin P. and Edward James, and two brothers, Messrs. Arnold and Thomas James.

#### SHIPWRECKED CREW LANDED

The captain and crew of the abandoned steamer Guilford were brought into Newport early Monday morning by the destroyer Gale and were soon shipped on to Boston by train where they will be paid off. The Guilford was found to be in a dangerous condition and calls for aid were sent out on Sunday, the crew being taken off by the transport Pocahontas and later transferred to the destroyer which was sent out from Newport.

The steamer, which was one of the United States Shipping Board's yachts, was bound for Boston with a cargo of coal, and when off Nantucket Shoals lightship the water was found to be coming in faster than the pumps could eject it. There seemed to be no one leak, but as the steams had opened up and she was in a dangerous condition the officers and crew were glad to see aid coming. The transfers were made in rough seas without the slightest mishap. The men lost all their possessions, there being no opportunity to take anything with them. The engine room crew had been driven from below some time before the crew were rescued and the vessel was helpless.

#### DEBLOIS COUNCIL, R. & S. M.

The fiftieth annual assembly of DeBlois Council, No. 5, Royal and Select Masters, was held in the Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening, when Most Illustrious Grand Master Howard K. DeWolf presided over the election and installed the officers, assisted by Donald E. Spears as Grand Captain of the Guard, Thomas W. Wood as Grand Secretary and Alexander J. MacIver as Grand Chaplain.

The retiring Thrice Illustrious Master, James Livsey, was presented with a handsome Past Master's jewel by T. I. M. William H. Bevens in behalf of the Council. The new officers of the Council are as follows:

Thrice Illustrious Master—William H. Bevens.  
Deputy Master—Joseph R. Slinn.  
Principal Conductor of the Work—Benjamin F. Downing, 3d.  
Treasurer—J. Irving Shepley.  
Recorder—Thomas W. Wood.  
Chaplain—Donald E. Spears.  
Captain of the Guard—Jethro H. Peckham.  
Conductor of the Council—Fred W. Johnston.  
Steward—Alvah H. Sanborn.  
Sentinel—Edward E. Taylor.

More amusements are planned for Atlantic Beach, which is just across the creek from Easton's Beach, in the town of Middletown. The amusement privilege has been taken over by an out-of-town concern and a ferris wheel and other attractions will be installed before the opening of the summer season.

#### SCHOOL COMMITTEE

At the monthly meeting of the School Committee on Monday evening, there were several matters of importance up for discussion and considerable business was transacted. The monthly report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Enrollment, 4233; average number belonging, 3764; average daily attendance, 3278; per cent of attendance, 87; cases of tardiness, 348; cases of dismissal before the end of a session, 61.

Absence—216 sessions by 37 teachers, 117 sessions by 11 assistants.

Tardiness—43 times by 18 teachers; 6 times by 4 assistants.

Rogers—Enrolled 769, average number belonging 657. This average number is larger than the total enrollment of last June, 648. The sudden growth is due to the mid-year promotion of the advanced IX—of the John Clarke.

The total enrollment (4233) is 51 larger than the total of all last year (4182).

Not since January of 1910 has the per cent of attendance (87) been below 90.

#### Board of Health

Since the last meeting seven cases of scarlet fever have been reported and seven other pupils have been excluded.

#### Census of January

The census takers were badly handicapped by the weather of January, but they completed their canvass during the early part of February, with the following result:

	1919	1920
Public	3803	3722
Parochial	1323	1292
Private	193	233
Non-attending	1074	879
Totals	6193	6126

	1919	1920
Under 7 years	505	344
Fifteen or more	538	482
Remain 7 to 15	31	47
Totals	1074	879

The total for the southern district is 3246. It shows an apparent gain of 116, but this may be entirely due to the small section taken from the northern district and added to the southern. In the northern district there is a loss of 442. If it is assumed that the whole gain in the southern district is due to the section just mentioned, even then the loss is 327. No one doubts that there are many vacant houses north of Bull and Marlborough streets, but the school buildings in the same district are as crowded this January as they were last January.

It would seem, then, that the returns for the northern district are not satisfactory. This loss means that Newport will receive from the State at least \$150 less than last year.

The truant officer has interviewed personally the 47 who are non-attending, and he reports as follows:

Under seven	3
Attending school	1
Incapacitated by illness	11
Working with certificates	10
Not vaccinated	2
Recently moved into city and non-attending	8
Private tuition	5
Sixteen or more	2
Total	47

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 105; number of cases of truancy, (public & parochial) 21; number out for illness and other causes, 97; number of different children truant, 5; number found not attending school, 12; number sent to public schools, 4; number sent to parochial schools, 2; number sent to private school, 1; number being tutored at home—approved, 5; number of certificates issued, 2.

On February 18 a boy who was on parole was returned to the Seaboard School for being an habitual truant.

Colonel Cozzens reported for the finance committee and also for the committee on military drill, stating that an attempt had been made to have a regular army officer detailed for instruction in the Rogers, but that this had been found impossible. The committee therefore recommended the election of Lieutenant James W. Dwyer, a veteran of the World War, and he was elected. Following his election there was some discussion as to army conditions in general.

The evening classes for the machinists will be continued beyond the usual closing time, although there will doubtless be a shortage next year in consequence. A shortage of teachers in the Rogers High School, and consequent extra burdens on others was referred to the committee on teachers. A request of certain teachers for full pay for time lost on account of colds provoked considerable discussion and the raising of the question as to what causes colds, the teachers claiming that they suffered from cold school rooms. The matter was referred to the committee on teachers for a report. There was also considerable discussion over the school census, especially that in the northern part of the city. The figures there show a falling off which does not correspond with the actual attendance at the schools of that section. The matter was referred to Superintendent Lull to take what course he deemed best to secure verification of the figures.

#### PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)  
Annual Financial Town Meeting

About one hundred men were present at the annual financial town meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the moderator and the warrant was read by the clerk.

The following appropriations were made: support of Public schools, \$1300; Public Free Library, \$250; driftways on Providence, \$500. An appropriation of \$101 for the Newport County Farm Bureau; \$100 for the Newport Hospital; and \$100 for clerical assistance for the town clerk and \$1500 for oiling highways.

The question of assistance to the district nurse was left to the town council, with power to act.

The town treasurer was authorized to hire not exceeding \$25,000 in anticipation of taxes.

Salaries were voted as follows: Town Clerk \$1000; town treasurer \$300; tax collector \$200; overseers of poor \$30; commissioner of town farm \$60; board of tax assessors \$200; school committee \$150; clerk of school committee \$75; town auditors, for each session, \$3 each; moderator, for each session, \$5.

The town clerk's report, showing receipts of \$120.84 was ordered on file. The town treasurer's report, showing a balance of \$2614.55, but with a net deficiency of \$10,385.44 was also ordered on file.

The tax collector reports unpaid taxes for 1917, \$1050; for 1918, \$36.30; for 1919, \$1020.40; with \$21,702.22 for the 1919 tax collected. Also ordered on file.

The tax rate on real and tangible personal estate was fixed at 80 cents on each \$100 and on intangible personal estate, forty cents.

The matter of providing a set of scales for the use of the town was left to the town council with power to act.

Acting upon a request from the school committee for a new school building, it was voted that a committee be appointed to consider such need, and report at the next financial town meeting. The committee consists of Benford Norman, John L. Borden and Henry C. Anthony, and are to serve without pay.

Town Council and Court of Probate

All the members were present at the monthly meeting of the town council and probate court, which was held on Monday afternoon at the town hall.

In the town council the petition of M. Wiseman, for license to collect junk, was laid on the table.

The highway appropriation made at the financial town meeting was ordered equally divided among the four districts, \$750 each, and that \$300 be appropriated to each district for immediate use.

The Newport & Providence Street Railway Company presented a schedule of fares calling for six cents in each zone, which was ordered placed on file.

Statement of damage done by dogs to cows belonging to Mr. Raymond DeBlois of Middletown, amounting to \$210.78, and to sheep belonging to Rev. Father Benedict at Hall Manor, amounting to \$30.70, were ordered paid according to law.

The compensation for labor on the highways has been fixed as follows: Man and double team, \$8 per day; man and single team, \$5; man and three-horse hitch, \$9; single laborer, \$3; surveyor, \$4; boys at the discretion of the surveyor. Nine hours were constituted a day's work.

A number of bills were received and ordered paid.

In the probate court the petition of Mabel R. P. Sisson and Eleanor F. Watts for letters of administration on the estate of their mother, Sarah F. Peckham, was allowed. Personal bond was required in the sum of \$500.

The petition of Walter H. Knight to be appointed administrator of the estate of his son, Walter K. Knight, all parties in interest waiving interest, was allowed. Personal bond was required in the sum of \$100.

The petition of Benjamin Wyatt, guardian of Herbert G. Wyatt, for leave to sell his ward's interest in certain real estate situated in Middletown, was allowed, provided that, if sold at private sale, it be for not less than \$100. Bond was required in the sum of \$800, with Henry H. Lawton as surety.

The first and final account of Walter A. Sowle, administrator of the estate of John R. Sowle, was referred to April 12, with order of notice.

The first and final account of Frederick W. Holman, administrator of the estate of Hannah B. Holman, was allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of Delia B. Carter and others that Valie B. Carter be appointed administrator of the estate of William Morton Carter, all parties in interest waiving notice, was allowed. Bond was required in the sum of \$700 with Delia B. Carter as surety; appraiser appointed, George R. Hicks.

Death of Mr. Eyer

News has been received from Johnston, N. Y., of the death of Mr. Jesse Eyer. Mr. Eyer had been suffering from influenza and bronchial pneumonia, and death was due to a hemorrhage following them. Mr. and Mrs. Eyer spent their honeymoon at Brookside Farm, Mint Water Brook, last May, with Mrs. Eyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Harrington. Mrs. Eyer was formerly Miss Irma Harrington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock have leased the Lanier residence, "Gravelcourt," for the season of 1920.







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NEWPORT, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 131

Home Telephone 1810

Saturday, March 13, 1920

Rear Admiral Sims is making some very serious charges against the navy department in the late war and what is more, he appears to have the documents to prove them. He says the action of Daniels, or, rather, his non-action, cost the nation 500,000 lives and fifteen billions of dollars, and prolonged the war a year.

West Virginia ratified the Woman Suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States on Wednesday, making the 34th state. Only two more are required and there are eight states yet to take action. Delaware and Washington will meet to take action on the 22d and it seems reasonably certain that that action will be favorable to the women's cause. The case may be considered settled and the women of the country may get ready to make themselves full fledged voters. It has been a good fight on the part of the advocates of female suffrage.

WHEN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS GOOD

The prominence which Mr. Herbert Hoover is getting as a possible Democratic nominee for President, is very interesting. Mr. Hoover is not a Democrat. He denies having any distinct party affiliation. Intimate friends say that he is a Progressive Republican.

The Democrats have a way of nominating men of independent ideas and exceptionally high character, when they see no chance of electing one of the regular type of Democratic politicians. They are skillful in making capital out of Republican differences, and in such exigencies have frequently posed for standards that the mass of the party did not recognize, and would never support.

In this way it has frequently nominated men for whom the average Democrat would not feel much sympathy. It would pose as the party of moral and political reform and superior virtue, engaged in a crusade for loftier standards.

All the small fry politicians would cloak themselves in this new garment of unaccustomed righteousness, and lay the usual subterranean pipes for their own personal gains. The real situation was that the party was willing to let an Independent or non-politician take the chances, pay the bills, and bear the brunt of a nearly hopeless election.

That kind of thing does not happen when the Democrats have good election prospects. Only a man with a straight party record is considered then, and he has to be some one acceptable to the machines and rings.

The possibility of Mr. Hoover's nomination, then, does not mean that the party leaders have any more independent convictions, or wish to reform party machinery, or establish a new era of business government. It is simply that in the low state of Democratic prospects they see no hope of electing a straight Democratic politician.

THE PROFIT OF GOOD ROADS

The area of profitable farming is limited by the extent of good roads. Many localities having very rich and fertile soils, have never been farmed successfully. Their remote situation, interposed a nearly impassable barrier.

It used to be said that the radius of profitable farming was not more than 10 or 12 miles from the railroad. If produce had to be carried more than that over the road, ordinary farming would not be profitable. The improvement of the roads, and the growing use of automobiles and motor trucks, make it possible to farm at much greater distances from railroad shipping points. The road is even more a factor than the motor, because horse transportation is still a big factor, and many perishable products are spoiled by being jolted over a rough road.

Thus good roads enlarge enormously the productive power of the country, and make a tremendous addition to the food supply. They make it possible to farm intensively over an enormous extent of territory which formerly could only be cultivated in a rough and hasty way.

When good roads penetrate into the back country, great tracts of poorly farmed land will be turned into truck gardens for raising vegetables. If the market is not handy for these products, they can be canned in local workshops, and dairy products can also be raised and put up for shipment.

Good roads enable the farmer to take advantage quickly of fluctuations in the market. When he hears by telephone that the wholesalers are asking high prices, he can quickly get his products to market and get the benefit. The farmer on a bad road would not be compensated for the time it would take to transport the small load he could carry.

Facilitating transportation tends to hold down exactions by middlemen, and benefits the consumer by stabilizing prices.

CHILDREN'S GARDENS

Children working on home gardening in connection with school work, produced last year \$48,000,000 worth of vegetables. That was a splendid showing. Few people would have considered it possible before the war. During those two years of fighting, the community learned that there are great assets of power unused in this country. The enthusiasm and energy of children are one of those assets.

In the majority of towns and cities, there was no very comprehensive movement for children's gardens. In some places no such effort was made. In many others, school authorities simply invited the children to raise vegetables, and made no particular attempt to enlist those who did not respond.

A determined effort to get companies of children enlisted in every school district for garden raising, ought to multiply the total named above several times. In large cities, of course, many children have no access to productive soils. Still city back yards often yield astonishing results.

When you persuade children to run a garden of your own, you accomplish several fine results. You make a very substantial addition to the food supply. You divert the kid element from mischief. You give them healthful outdoor occupation. You give them a sense of responsibility and respect for property. You get them in the habit of industry and attending to regular tasks.

These results mean much in character development. Children's gardens should be considered one of the most important features of their school work.

THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY

The project for a continuous road from New York to San Francisco, called the Lincoln Highway, is making progress. Out of that distance of 3223 miles, 2638 miles have now been improved, and 377 miles completed with permanent work.

Many people say that these projects for main lines of highway accomplish nothing for general road improvement. But they do accomplish this, that they create a widespread sentiment for good roads.

Every man who drives over this Lincoln highway or any other similar line of travel, will go to his home town an enthusiastic boomer for good roads. The public sentiment thus created will soon refuse to tolerate the waste and inefficiency caused by poor roads.

Reports from England, France and Germany show that "labor has rolled up its sleeves" and gone to work. Twelve hours a day is the usual time. The result is these nations are rapidly recovering and things are booming. It will not be long before this nation will again be flooded with goods "made in Germany" or elsewhere in Europe.

The peace treaty still hangs fire in the Senate. The Democrats are anxious to let go, knowing that they are handling a hot iron that is very likely to burn, but the President is more obstinate than the proverbial mule and holds his followers with an iron grip.

Gen. Wood has won the delegates from New Hampshire by a large majority. A determined effort will be made to send Wood delegates from Massachusetts. It is quite likely when the time comes that all New England will be found lined up for the General.

THE RIGHT SORT

Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee says: "I have repeatedly stated my belief that the duty of the chairman of the National Committee is to elect the candidate and not select him. I shall square my performance with my promise. There shall be no word nor act of mine which will directly or indirectly influence in any way the result of any contest in any state for delegates to the Republican National Convention nor the choice of the delegates in the Convention. It makes no difference what may be said by any person for any reason at any time in any place in the country indicating any other wish of mine. It simply is not true. I am sure that anyone who would suggest another course will on reflection approve my irrevocable position in this regard."

HE NEEDS IT WORSE NOW

"He needs, God knows, our help," said Bainbridge Colby when speaking of Woodrow Wilson in 1918. And to think the President had to wait nearly two years for that help!

Congressman Clark Burdick has been spending a few days in Newport.

Masculine Contempt

Small Richard asked his sister to roll his sleeve up for him and as she didn't do it readily he remarked, "Gee, and you expect to be a wife yet!"

Medicine From Stag Horns

Stags are bred in China for their horns, the horns being cut while soft each year and used in the manufacture of a medicine.

Death

In Death, the temperature, the summer temperature in artificial shade soars to 100 degrees, with 1 per cent of humidity.

BLOCK-ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

"On-Top" Again

A 70-mile gale, with the mercury hovering close to the 12 degree mark, failed most dismally to check the rabid ambitions of sixty-four of New Shoreham's 100%, bomb proof, dyed in the wool whilst fans last Saturday night at the fourteenth market wharf and dance of the local Athletic Association. From every angle the party was a most successful one. Not a dull moment was in evidence from the first bell to cut the cap's until the Glee Club entertainers rendered the good night waltz at five minutes to twelve. During the social hours seven new members were added to the Club's roster.

Charlie Smith had charge of the culinary department and with Caterer Heinz and Mrs. Earle Lockwood as assistants the delicacies were handed out in toothsome style—chocolate eclairs, hot rolls, assorted cakes and Barrington Hall coffee (piping hot), helped the fantastic terpsichoreans to forget the young hurricane which held full sway of the out-of-door kingdom.

The awards for the evening's whist session were as follows: Homer Sheffield, 31 points, bag of flour; Millard Mitchell, 30 points, 5 lbs. bacon; Lycorgus Negus, 20 points, 5 lbs. corned beef; Miss Hattie Hayes, 28 points, mahogany serving tray; Miss Minerva Allen, 27 points, 2 lbs. Russell's chocolates; Ruth Mitchell, 26 points, Haviland china cake plate; Mrs. Earle Lockwood, 25 points, 1 ham; Shirley Smith, 25 points, 5 lbs. pork chops. Consolations, Miss Frances Hayes, Harry Rose.

Mrs. Louise Mitchell and her Glee Club entertainers contributed the musical numbers for the two hours of dancing.

Social Night Changed

The weekly socials of Mohican Council, No. 16, O. U. A. M., have been changed from Wednesday to Thursday nights for the balance of the season. This move is a popular one and is appreciated by a host of young people who heretofore have been unable to attend these functions, members of two lodges and one welfare association being detained by business sessions on Wednesday nights.

Stork Alights on the Island

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Mitchell report that a stork visited their home last Wednesday night about 10 o'clock and presented them with a 6½ pound baby girl, Margaret Louise.

Eastern Stars Plan Series of Socials

Now that the town is slowly emerging from the snow blockade which has held full sway for the past two months, Manisses Chapter, No. 11, Order of the Eastern Star, has decided to hold a series of activity socials on the first and third Wednesday evenings following the regular business sessions each month. On the 17th of this month a progressive whist and dance will be given, special music having been arranged for. Other amusements will be provided for those who do not care to indulge in the above program. The committee, Mrs. Eunice Dodge, Mrs. Leslie Dodge and Mrs. Earle Lockwood, announce that special prizes will be awarded and refreshments served during the evening.

Serves New Dish

Phil Mott has introduced a new dish to the Sandy Point Coast Guard crew. It is called Tango Tripe. It is understood that this new delicacy cost Phil a 6 days' penalty in the brig. So intent was he upon the broiling process that he neglected to punch the time clock. Lieut. Sands says that this tripe diet has nothing on his hard tack pies.

Liberty Night

Last Monday night was "Liberty Night" at Mohican Hall, the occasion being the fifth whist and dance under the auspices of Martha Washington Council, No. 20, Sons and Daughters of Liberty. The social was remarkably well patronized, thirty-eight pupils of the New Harbor dancing class attending, their weekly session having been cancelled.

Those receiving the awards for highest scores were as follows: 1st ladies' prize, Miss Bontricie Thomas; 2d, Mrs. Nettie Day; 1st gent's prize, R. J. MacDonald; 2d, Fred Hall. Consolations, Mrs. Leslie Dodge, Harry Rose. After the whist dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

Athletic Field Leased

The Block Island Athletic Association has signed a three year lease for Athletic Field, located near the Centre, on the Ray Sands estate. This field will be used jointly by the Association and Uncle Sam's jacks, whose interests are being carefully looked after locally by Sec. Ackerman of the K. of C. Naval Club.

Arrangements are being completed to put the base ball diamond into first class condition this coming spring, as well as lay out a tennis court and a running track.

The many supporters of the Association, including a number of the

Weekly Almanac MARCH, 1920

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
13 Sat	6 01	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 11	5 01
14 Sun	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 11	5 01	4 51
15 Mon	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 11	5 01	4 51	4 41
16 Tues	5 31	5 21	5 11	5 01	4 51	4 41	4 31
17 Wed	5 21	5 11	5 01	4 51	4 41	4 31	4 21
18 Thurs	5 11	5 01	4 51	4 41	4 31	4 21	4 11
19 Fri	5 01	4 51	4 41	4 31	4 21	4 11	4 01
New Moon	March 2, 6:11 morning						
1st Quart	March 8, 10:14 evening						
Full Moon	March 16, 10:41 morning						
Last Quart	March 24, 10:41 evening						
New Moon	March 31, 5:25 evening						

Deaths

In this city, at the Naval Hospital, 6th inst., Walter S. Rockwell, U. S. N., retired.

In this city, 9th inst., at the Naval Hospital, Walter A. Curtis, Chief Pharmacist, aged 52 years.

In this city, 10th inst., Franklin James, aged 52 years.

In this city, 10th inst., Edward M. Johnson, in his 83d year.

In this city, 10th inst., Ann Elizabeth Caswell, in her 63d year.

At Lawrence, Mass., 6th inst., Mrs. Thomas S. Newell, widow of Archibald Newell of New Brunswick, Canada, and mother of Mrs. Darius Baker.

In Philadelphia, 8th inst., Rev. Andrew J. Tice, in his 83d year.

In Tiverton, 8th inst., Benjamin F. Kellogg, in his 73d year.

In Tiverton, 8th inst., Mary Joseph, wife of Anthony Kellogg, in her 74th year.

At Fall River, 8th inst., George T. Merrill, in his 83d year.

hotel men, are anxious to see a good ball team in action this season, as it stimulates a deal of interest among the summer guests, and all are agreed that good clean amusements are few and far between at this resort, and now that John Barleycorn is dead and buried many ask "what have we to offer as an attraction to our guests?" Let us get together and pull for the boys. They are working hard to institute a series of clean, wholesome sports that will be a credit to the community.

Entertainment and Dance

Mohican Council, No. 16, O. U. A. M., gave an entertainment and dance in Mohican Hall last Wednesday night. A fine program was presented and a large and appreciative audience attended the event. At the conclusion of the exercises a dance was in order and the merry party glided across the waxed boards until nearly midnight, the Glee Club musicians contributing the necessary pep. The program follows:

Singing—Star Spangled Banner  
Piano Duet—Mrs. Millard Mitchell  
Miss Doris Mitchell  
Sketch—Jazz Babies

Reading—Mrs. Ray Mitchell  
Miss Mary Sheffield  
Vocal Solo—Miss Edna Dodge  
Miss Almada Littlefield  
Vocal Solo—Miss Gertrude Mott  
Vocal Solo—Mrs. Millard Mitchell  
Tableau—Conquest of Calico Hill  
Singing—America

Big Show Coming

Kellar & Thurston, world famous magicians, will have nothing on Curt Dunn's new magical trio who are scheduled to appear in the big vaudeville show at Dwight Dunn's Hippodrome next month. It is rumored that Curt has arranged to stage Ill Willis, Phil Mott and Frank Eccles in a series of sleight of hand exhibitions. Tickets may be procured in advance at John Rose's.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Death of Miss Martha Hazard

Miss Martha Hazard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Hazard of Green End Avenue, died suddenly at the Howard Institute, Providence, on March 6, 1920. Miss Hazard had been feeble in mind for the past 22 years, and had been in failing health for the past few years. She was found dead in bed, death being due to paralysis of the heart.

Miss Hazard was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Hazard and was born at the Hazard homestead on Green End Avenue. She spent her entire life there until the first of this year, when she went to the Institute, as her parents were both ill and unable to care for her, both being confined to their beds, her father being ill with rheumatism, and her mother with a paralytic stroke. Miss Hazard attended the public schools of the town and was considered a brilliant scholar. She was in her fiftieth year. She is survived by her parents and one brother, Mr. Alfred Henry Hazard, Jr.

Her funeral was held on Wednesday at 12 o'clock from Marsh's undertaking rooms, in Newport. The services were conducted by Rev. I. Harding Hughes, rector of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel.

Mrs. Harold Chase has had as guest at her home on Chase's Lane, her aunt, Mrs. Phebe E. T. Manchester.

The semi-monthly meeting of Aquidneck Grange, which was to have been held on Thursday evening, was again postponed. The cellar of the town hall is full of water, to the grate of the furnace, so that it is impossible to heat the hall.

Miss Marguerite A. Peckham, who has been guest of her cousin, Miss Roberta Sherman, of Turner Road, has returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Peckham.

The meeting of the Berkeley Dramatic Club, which has been postponed twice, has been again postponed until the first Friday in April.

The water flooded the cellars of many people recently, among them being the cellar of Judge Robert Franklin on Turner Road, putting out his furnace fire.

Mrs. Orrel Frances Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Harry Hazard, Jr., was united in marriage with Thomas McDonald of Fort Adams, at the rectory of the United Congregational Church, Newport, Rev. Chris Edwin Silcox performing the marriage ceremony. The bride looked very charming in a wedding gown of black duchess silk with large picture hat to match. The bride was attended by her aunt, Mrs. Gertrude F. Sherman, as bridesmaid.

Mr. McDonald is a veteran of the World War and served over two years in France. He was attached to the 104th Infantry Company and won distinction at the battles of Verdun, St. Mihiel, Chateau Thierry and Argonne. The groom was attended by Mr. Jack E. Nassar as best man.

A midnight supper was served at their home on Prescott Place. The bride had been employed at the Ostry & Barton jewelry factory of Newport.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Oliphant Reading Club was held on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harold Chase on Chase's Lane. The subject for the afternoon was "Parliamentary Law."

The all-day joint meeting of the Holy Cross Guild and the Women's Auxiliary was held on Wednesday at the Holy Cross Guild House. The Guild held a business meeting in the afternoon.

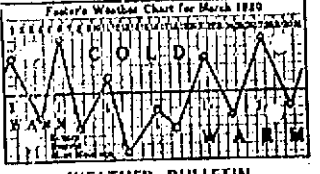
Services were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday and were conducted by the pastor, Rev. George W. Manning. There was only a small congregation present.

Services have been resumed at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel. The members have received an invitation to attend a series of illustrated Lenten lectures each Friday afternoon at 5.40 at St. George's School.

Mrs. John H. Peckham, who has been visiting relatives in New Bedford, has returned to her home on Wapping Road.

Warning and notice of the annual financial town meeting to be held at the town hall on Saturday, March 13, 1920, has been given.

Mr. Herbert Stevens underwent an operation for hernia at the Newport



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Mar. 13, 1920.

Warm waves will reach Vancouver about March 13, 18, 24, 30, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of March 14, 19, 25, 31; plains sections 15, 20, 26, and April 1; meridian 60, great lakes, lower Mississippi valleys, Ohio-Tennessee valleys March 16, 21, 27, April 2; eastern sections 17, 22, 28, April 3, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about March 18, 23, 29 and April 4.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of Canada and the States from near March 14 to near April 4. Temperatures will be low on meridian 90 near March 13 and the coldest weather of the month will be during the week centering on that date. That condition has been expected to drift across continent from near Mar. 10 to near 15. Most rain of the month will have fallen before March 10.

Except spots in the cotton states precipitation is expected to be above normal in the great valleys of the Mississippi, including the Missouri valleys below St. Paul, then eastward to the Atlantic, including the vicinity of the great lakes. To northwestward of that line, east of Rockies, not so much precipitation is expected. In the cotton states precipitation will run from excessive to dry. A deficiency of rain has already appeared toward the northwest corner of the cotton belt.

Temperatures will begin to rise on meridian 90 near March 15 and will go to the high point near 27. Great storms of the month will be in eastern sections near March 13 and less severe storms will cross meridian 90 near 21. Most precipitation will come from first mentioned storms. From these statements the reader can readily estimate the dates these weather events are expected to reach any point on the continent.

For all parts of the continent east of Rockies crest a very great change is expected in cropweather conditions soon after June 1 and the new quality of cropweather will then prevail till end of the crop season.

I do not try to forecast the weather for Maryland, District of Columbia and the Atlantic States south of them. They are largely under the control of the tropical storms that come, usually, from east of Cuba and Porto Rico. These storms move westward thru the Caribbean Sea, turning northward, then eastward while on the Gulf of Mexico, then northeastward along the Atlantic coast. In order to forecast the weather of the southern parts of the States one must base calculations on those tropical storms. I have not had time to do so. Where these tropical storms do not interfere I can make fair forecasts for these southern sections. My forecasts cover all sections west of the Alleghenies, except Pacific slope south of San Francisco. The tropical storms can be worked out for the southeastern sections as there are good records for Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe and Charleston, South Carolina, and good forecasts could be made from these records.

Hospital, but is now comfortable.

Mr. Clifton B. Ward, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is now so much improved as to be able to be out a short time each day.

Mr. Charles F. Knoll, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Knoll, Sr., of this town, has received a handsome loving cup from the Amateur Athletic Federation, for winning the one-mile indoors swimming contest at the Cambridge Young Men's.

Mr. Jesse I. Durfee, who was given the contract to collect the milk for the Newport Dairy Association, began his duties this week. He has three trucks, a Ford delivery, a Dodge and a 5-ton White truck.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes has sent a Lenten letter to his parishioners, suggesting that they read from St. John's Gospel each day, and that parents read short Bible stories to the children. There are several other Lenten suggestions. Rev. Mr. Hughes refers to the teams which are to be formed when the new guild hall is completed. Under the leadership of a boy and a girl captain, these teams are to compete in raising money toward paying off the debt on the new guild house.

The League of Service committee, of which Rev. Everett P. Smith is chairman, ex officio, will hold a meeting as soon as the weather and traveling conditions will allow, to discuss the plans of the organization to raise money for the church extension quota. This League is composed of a representative of each of the women's organizations of the parish.

Services were held at St. Mary's Church and Sunday School and at the Holy Cross Chapel. Rev. Mr. Smith uses snow shoes or creepers, as the occasion demands in his walk to Holy Cross to officiate at the Sunday and Wednesday evening services. Once Rev. Mr. Smith went to perform his duties on skates.

Members of St. Mary's and Holy Cross Chapel have received a Lenten letter from the rector, Rev. Everett P. Smith. A "Lenten" party is planned, to be held after Easter. At present each person desiring to enter the "Lenten" contest is given a piece of money and is to invest it as they see fit to make it earn more "talents" for the Easter offering. At the party each person tells their method of investment. Two of the ladies of St. Mary's Church have already made a great many delicious golden doughnuts and have sold them.

BRITISH TRADE GROWING BY LEAPS AND ROUNDS

From the one manufacturing district of Bradford, England, exports to the United States during 1919 amounted to \$24,382,000 as compared with \$7,767,000 for 1918. This is one item of evidence that Great Britain is rapidly getting back into her former position in world trade.

Senator Reed's latest attack on the league of nations seems to have washed away every straw of hope the supporters could rally.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeealand

The oldest resident of Manchester, Mass., Nehemiah C. Marshall, celebrated his 120th birthday anniversary by taking his lesson in snowshoeing.

The oldest resident of Framingham, Mass., Mrs. Frances Lewis Wilson, who celebrated her 100th birthday Nov. 5, died from pneumonia last week.

The season's top price for mixed fish were paid by Portland, Me., dealers when 20,000 pounds landed by four schooners was quickly disposed of at 13 cents a pound.

In spite of the heavy killing of deer during the open season 13 were seen recently in Townsend, Vt., and in another locality a herd of 10 were seen drinking from a spring.

On a wager at a Milford, Mass., restaurant Anthony Freeman, 25, ate 25 fried eggs, four slices of toast and drank two quarts of milk. He won \$10, the bet being \$10 to \$7.

With the transfer of a 40-acre tract of land, announcement was made in Springfield, Mass., of the intention of the Diamond Match Co. to locate a big manufacturing plant in that city.

Robert J. Halliday, Jr., 14, of New Bedford, Mass., angered because his father whipped him with a strap after he had refused to do an errand, shot his father, the police say, with a rifle.

Portland, Me., officials are making an effort to round up what is believed to be an organized gang of thieves who have been operating in the local freight sheds and at the steamship docks.

An increase in the tax rate to provide higher salaries for teachers was favored by a vote of nearly two to one in the election in Burlington, Vt. Four of the six aldermen elected were Republicans.

Six police officers in charge of a sergeant and armed with automatic pistols, stood guard while 1600 cases of liquor from Olagaw were being unloaded at Portland, Me., and destined for Canada.

Gov. Clement of Vermont has announced that he will not call a special session of the legislature to consider ratifying the woman suffrage amendment, as requested by the republican state committee.

A strike of 32 weeks' duration at the Black Cat Textile Co's mills at Bennington, Vt., has been settled. Discussions on a question of increased wages have been made and the workers returned to work.

Samuel Silver, a landlord, was fined \$50 on two counts for failure to keep life tenements in repair. This was the first conviction in a campaign by the Hartford, Conn., Board of Health to improve housing conditions.

Miss Ellen M. Dunfee, the Hopkinton, Mass., high school teacher, whose dismissal from the high school Dec. 6 precipitated a protracted legal war among the town fathers, has resumed her position at the high school.

"I branded my daughter with a hot poker and assaulted my wife because they got me angry when they lied to me," said Joseph Malta when he pleaded guilty in Fitchburg, Mass., police court on two assault complaints.

There is to be no increase in cost of milk to the consumer during this month, the present price of 17 cents a quart being maintained according to a statement issued by Dr. N. O. Davis of H. P. Hood & Sons, Boston.

William J. McCarthy, Supervising Prohibition agent for the Boston district conducted a series of raids in Boston and vicinity, resulting in the seizure of eight stills, 10 barrels of wine and a varied assortment of other liquors.

Suspecting an organized plan for stealing cats for their fur the Lawrence, Mass., police began investigation of the loss of many from various sections of the city recently. A local furrier sold the price of cats fur from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

A dead man was elected constable of Sandisfield, Mass., at the annual town meeting, Monday. The nominee Wellington Fuller, a blacksmith, died last week of pneumonia. He was endorsed by both parties and his name appeared on the ballots.

Three men will be selected shortly at a meeting of former Yale aviators to represent the university in the intercollegiate air races, May 6 and 1. There are available for the team about 50 students who held commissions in the army, naval or marine corps flying service.

The Connecticut board of education passed a vote recommending that salaries of school teachers throughout Connecticut be increased 50 per cent.

Four paper mills owned by the Fitchburg, Mass., Paper Co., were closed because of the failure of wood pulp to arrive. Three hundred and fifty men were left idle.

Robert M. Washburn, a former senator, appeared before the committee on judiciary of the Massachusetts legislature in favor of his bill directed against the financing of campaigns of candidates for the legislature by persons interested in legislation or "lobbyists," and prohibiting contributions to political organizations by registered legislative agents. He stated an instance where \$10,000 was paid one man to watch the legislature yet it was impossible to show any service performed by him.



## MISS AVEZZANO.

Daughter of Italian Ambassador to United States.



Miss Yolanda Avezzano, the young daughter of the Italian ambassador to the United States and Baroness Avezzano, is a recent arrival in the young diplomatic set of Washington. She is eighteen and both beautiful and talented.

## FOR BIGGEST NAVY IF PEACE TREATY FAILS

Secretary Daniels Says Building Plan Should Depend on Senate's Action on League.

Washington.—The United States must enlarge its proposed naval construction program by the building of 69 more fighting ships, at an estimated cost of \$105,300,000, if the senate fails to ratify the treaty at this session making this country a member of the League of Nations, Secretary Daniels declared before the House Naval Affairs Committee, in outlining the future naval policy of the government. This is in addition to the three-year building program authorized in 1916, which is about one-third complete and which will require \$300,000,000 to finish.

Final rejection of the treaty and the league would make it absolutely necessary for the United States to build "incomparably the greatest navy in the world," the secretary asserted, reiterating the position he took last year.

Entrance of the United States into the league, he then declared, would eliminate much of the proposed construction and make it only necessary for the Navy Department to round out its present sea force to make it an efficient unit of the international police force.

"I had hoped to appear before this committee," Secretary Daniels said, "with a final recommendation as to a building program, but as the senate has not yet acted upon the peace treaty there are uncertainties in the situation. If the covenant had been ratified our duty would have been plain. With the league in operation, composed at first of all the nations allied or associated in the world war, and with provision for admittance of all other nations opposed to conquest and militarism, it would not be necessary to impose on the taxpayers of America the assessments necessary for building more capital ships."

Secretary Daniels emphasized the fleet's deficiency in light cruisers and other secondary craft as demonstrated by war lessons. The present battleship strength, he pointed out, would soon be increased by the 10 dreadnoughts now building, "more powerful than any battleships afloat," in addition to the six battle cruisers under construction, necessitating more auxiliary craft.

## WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WESTERVILLE, O.—Purchase by the federal government of all liquor stocks in bond is urged by the Anti-Saloon League in a statement issued here at the league's national headquarters by Ernest H. Cherrington, secretary of the league's Executive Committee. Sixty million gallons are in bond.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Several persons are believed to have been burned to death at Old Point Comfort in a fire that destroyed the Chamberlin Hotel, two large army warehouses and several other buildings, causing a loss of about \$2,500,000.

HONOLULU.—Japan will abandon the Siberian expedition in line with the policy of the United States, says a message from Tokyo to Eimpe, a Japanese newspaper here.

CHRISTIANIA.—The Scorching, Norway's parliamentary body, voted by a large majority in favor of the adherence of Norway to the League of Nations. The vote for was an even 100, against 20 in opposition.

BERNE, Switzerland.—The State Council of Switzerland, the Upper Chamber of the Swiss parliament, voted in favor of membership for Switzerland in the League of Nations.

A ministry hotel has been opened for the first time in Boston at No. 15 Beacon street. It is exclusively for members of the cloth and the rate is \$10 a day, to cover the cost of laundry. Unlabeled ministers will be given the preference. When their wants have been supplied applications from other denominations will be considered.

## COAL EMBARGO RENEWED BY U. S.

Director General Says Coal Situation in Eastern Section of Country Is Near Crisis.

SHORTAGE 50,000,000 TONS.

Diversion of Fuel by Water to New England Will Be Continued—Agencies for Supplies Pour in From Many Sources.

Washington.—A coal shortage, estimated in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 tons resulted in the complete re-establishment of preferential limits by Director General of Railways Walker D. Hines.

Acting under the powers conferred upon him by the President under executive orders Director Hines ordered that all producers and shippers give preference in the shipment of bituminous coal as follows:

1. Railroads.
2. Army and navy, together with other departments of the federal government.
3. State and county departments and institutions.
4. Public buildings.
5. Retail dealers.

After this preferential list, manufacturers engaged in turning out necessities are to be allowed coal.

Because of the severe weather conditions diversion of coal to New England by water will be continued, if it be found impossible to transport sufficient amounts to that section by rail.

The preferential lists recalled into being by Director Hines' order of the old list used for diversion of coal during the war by the United States Fuel Administration.

Director Hines also appointed committees, designated with powers of his personal representatives to place the diversion of coal according to the preferential lists immediately into effect. The directors of these committees will be:

G. N. Synder, chairman Eastern Regional Coal Committee, with headquarters at New York.

W. T. Langmuir, chairman, and James J. Storrow, vice-chairman, New England Committee; H. A. Worcester, chairman Ohio and Indiana Committee; F. G. Findley, chairman Detroit Committee; E. H. Bissell, chairman Cleveland Committee; Samuel Porcher, chairman Allegheny Coal Committee, with headquarters at Philadelphia; S. E. Spangler, chairman Pennsylvania Coal Committee, with headquarters at Roanoke, Virginia.

The sweeping action of the director general was necessitated, it was explained, by the number of urgent representations received from public utilities, schools, industries and domestic consumers that they are unable to purchase coal to meet immediate and pressing needs and that they will have to cease operations unless they can secure adequate supplies promptly.

So alarming has the situation become that Director Hines was compelled to call upon President Wilson for additional powers in dealing with the service shortage. These powers were promptly granted by the President in an executive order applying his order of February 28, which continued with Director Hines the powers of coal distribution, even after the railroads had passed from government control.

In instructions sent out the coal committees named, Director Hines points out, are to exercise diversions of coal only in cases of emergency. They were instructed that diversions be kept at an absolute minimum and cease entirely as soon as possible.

All applicants for coal should exhaust all possible means for securing coal through the normal channels since the power to divert will be only exercised in emergencies, Mr. Hines stated.

In explaining the necessity for placing in effect these orders, Director Hines issued the following statement:

"I am advised that in the Eastern section of the country and in New England the severe weather conditions continue to interfere in a large extent with railroad operations which is materially affecting the movement of coal from the producing sections to the consumers. The coal strike in November and December resulted in a shortage of approximately 50,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. Although during the week ended February 28, 1920, 10,250,000 tons of bituminous coal was produced and transported, and although the production and movement of bituminous coal so far in 1920 have considerably exceeded the production and movement in the same period in the three preceding years, it is a fact that the demand is still considerably in excess of the supply."

## LEGION DIVIDED ON BONUS.

All States Called in Special Conference in Washington.

Louisville, Ky.—At the insistence of representatives from ten southern states assembled here, reconsideration of the so-called "bonus" question on the part of the American Legion will be the subject of a special conference of Legionnaires, representing all states, in Washington on March 22.

Kentucky department officers of the American Legion made this announcement.

Maine potatoes were sold last week in Aroostook county at a record price, in fact, the highest price ever known in northern Maine, of 80 a barrel. This abnormal price has resulted from lack of supplies. It is severely cold winter having prevented the moving of potatoes or of any other produce that would be affected by the very low temperature.

## W. C. FAULKNER.

Promoting Better Understanding Between England and U. S.



W. C. Faulkner, one of Lord Northcliffe's aids, who is here to promote better understanding between the English and American people through the medium of motion pictures.

## WILSON ISSUES NEW ADRIATIC WARNING

Holds That Nation Must Be Consulted as to Italo-Yugoslav Frontier.

Washington.—President Wilson's reply of March 4 to the note of February 26, in which the British and French premiers invited him to join them in a formal proposal to the Italian and Jugo-Slav governments to negotiate a mutual Adriatic agreement on the basis of a withdrawal of all previous proposals, was made public by Acting Secretary of State Paik.

While President Wilson notes with satisfaction the desire of Premiers Millerand and Lloyd George to reach an equitable solution in conformity with "the principles of the peace conference" and of the "legitimate though conflicting aspirations" of the Italian and Jugo-Slav peoples, he refuses to consent to the withdrawal of the joint memorandum of December 9, in which England, France and the United States agreed on a plan for the settlement of the Adriatic problem. Surprise is expressed by the President that the British and French premiers should have found in his willingness to leave the settlement of common frontiers in the Flume region to mutual agreement between Italy and Jugo-Slav any ground for suggesting the withdrawal of the December 9 plan for settlement.

The President has replied that he "could not possibly join" in the withdrawal of the December 9 plan. He feels that that project represents the deliberate and disinterested judgment of the British, French and American governments, after months of earnest discussion, that it is much more than "a mere exchange of views," and must be regarded as "a statement of principles" and remain, "as it was intended to be, the basis of reference respecting the combined opinions of these governments."

The President reiterates his willingness to abandon the idea of a buffer state of Flume if Italy and Jugo-Slav can reach a mutual agreement to abandon that plan and on the marking of their common frontier in the Flume region, provided they are also willing to limit the proposed free state to the "corpus separatum" of the city of Flume. But this must be done, the President insists, without prejudice to the territorial and other interests of any third nation. The position is also taken by the President that Albanian questions should not be included in the proposed joint discussion between Italy and Jugo-Slav, and he repeats with emphasis that "he cannot possibly approve any plan which assigns to Jugo-Slav in the northern districts of Albania territorial compensation for what she is deprived of elsewhere."

## ATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

All Republican groups in the senate except the "Irreconcilables" were represented at a treaty conference at the home of Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, to consider several tentative proposals for modification of the Lodge reservation to Article X of the League of Nations covenant, put forward from the Democratic side.

Virtual decision has been reached by the American government, it is said, to permit resumption of trade relations with Soviet Russia as soon as the allied governments have outlined a definite policy.

President Wilson's followers in the senate reached the point in the treaty controversy where they were unwilling to proceed any further, without knowing what he wants them to do and what the President himself will do if they should vote to ratify with Lodge reservations. That the Grain Corporation proposes to sell flour to people of Europe on a credit basis, even if Congress does not pass the pending bill authorizing the use of a fund of \$50,000,000 for that purpose, was stated by Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, before a subcommittee.

The Massachusetts state tax for this year, which had been estimated as \$12,000,000 probably will be \$14,000,000. The revised estimate is in consequence of the ruling of Attorney General Allen that the \$3,107,500 paid the state by the federal government for the Boston dry dock cannot be used for current expenses of the commonwealth.

## SENATE IN TANGLE ON RESERVATIONS

Bi-Partisan Changes on Shantung and Treaty Agents Voted at Stormy Session.

REPUBLICAN LINEUP BREAKS.

Shantung Compromise Measure Adopted, Omitting Reference to China and Japan—Republican Leader Says the Meaning Remains.

Washington.—Two more peace treaty reservations were adopted by the senate after their original terms as framed by Republican leaders last November had been modified to conform to agreements of the recent bi-partisan compromise conference.

One of them, withholding assent from the Shantung settlement, was changed on motion of the Republican leaders themselves and by practically unanimous vote. Consideration of the other, however, providing that American representatives in the League of Nations be chosen by congressional action, raised a bitter controversy, which in the end broke down for the first time since early November the solid Republican lineup behind the Republican reservation program.

The language finally substituted for the Republican draft of the league representation reservation was written by Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, and by him was laid before the bi-partisan conference.

It was offered in the senate by the Republican leader, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, was objected to by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the administration leader, was withdrawn, reoffered by Senator Walsh, accepted by the senate over the Republican leader's opposition, and then finally adopted with the Republicans voting solidly for it, and with Senator Walsh and 13 other Democrats opposing it.

The maneuvering brought out many sharp contradictions as to what transpired behind the closed doors of the bi-partisan conference, and prompted Senator Lodge to declare that hereafter he would have nothing to do with the compromise agreements tentatively reached while the negotiations were in progress. His declaration immediately drew fire from the mild reservation Republicans, Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, a member of that group, asserting that he never would be bound by his leader's decision. It was the mild reservationists who, a few minutes later, made possible adoption of the Walsh reservation.

The unexpected flare-up over a reservation generally regarded as of minor consequence came when negotiations for a compromise on the crucial question of Article X again had reached a state of earnest activity. Prominent senators of the two political parties, understood to be working with the knowledge of the party leaders, brought their consultations to a point where the advice of President Wilson was sought indirectly during the day as to certain proposed changes in the Republican Article X reservation.

The modification of the Shantung reservation, so as to eliminate reference to Japan and China by name, was agreed to by the senate with little debate, and by a majority of 69 to 2, and the reservation was readopted 48 to 21 with 10 Democrats voting for it. Last November the vote had been 53 to 41, only five Democrats being counted in the majority.

On adoption of Senator Walsh's change in the league presentation reservation, eight Republicans voted with the Democrats in the affirmative and the result was a majority of 37 to 32. The vote on final adoption of the revised reservation was 55 to 14, all of the opposition coming from Democrats, while 17 Democrats voted for adoption.

Making its first change in the Republican reservations to the treaty which were adopted last November, the senate voted, on motion of Senator Lodge, to strike from the Shantung reservation all direct reference to Japan and China. The change, worked out in the recent bi-partisan conference, had the approval of Democratic leaders, and was accepted, 69 to 2, Senators Reed, Democrat, Missouri, and Sutherland, Republican, West Virginia, voting against the amendment.

## CUTICURA HEALS PIMPLES ON FACE

Itched and Burned Terribly, Had to Scratch. Caused Disfigurement.

"I noticed small red blotches on my face and neck, and they soon became hard, red pimples. They itched and burned terribly so that I had to scratch, causing them to spread to my back. They came to a head and caused disfigurement. At times they were so sore I had to bathe them very tenderly."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I got a large cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment, and in three weeks I was healed." (Signed) Miss E. Stevens, 731 Washington Avenue, New Haven, Conn., May 4, 1919.

Having cleared your skin keep it clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for daily toilet purposes.

Cuticura Talcum Powder.

Do not fail to test the famous Cuticura Soap and Ointment for pimples, face, skin, itching, and all other eruptions. It is the only remedy that is both a cleanser and a healer. It is the only remedy that is both a cleanser and a healer. It is the only remedy that is both a cleanser and a healer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF			Reserve District No. 1	
The National Exchange Bank				
At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island at the close of business Feb. 28, 1920.				
RESOURCES			Dollars	Cts.
Loans and discounts		\$12,181.51		
Notes and bills re-discounted (other than bank acceptances)		7,692.32	541,071.58	
Overdrafts, unsecured, 125.85				521.84
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation		100,000.00		
U. S. Bonds pledged as collateral for state or other deposits or bills payable		100,000.00		
U. S. Bonds owned and unpledged		6,226.68		
Total U. S. Government securities				206,224.04
Bonds (other than U. S. Bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits		55,000.00		
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks owned and unpledged)		112,765.00		
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S. Bonds				167,765.00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock				3,900.00
Federal Reserve Bank stock				3,900.00
Value of banking house		22,615.00		
Duties in banking house				22,615.00
Furniture and fixtures				1,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank				12,291.24
Cash in vault and net amount due from national banks				134,272.33
Exchanges for clearing house				13,241.24
Checks on other banks				137.13
Total		137,656.75		5,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer				2,291.28
Interest earned but not collected				
Total				\$1,163,265.17
LIABILITIES			Dollars	Cts.
Capital stock paid in		\$100,000.00		
Surplus fund		65,000.00		
Undivided profits		38,106.12		
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid		6,807.43		
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance, not earned				1,919.03
Circulating notes outstanding				95,000.00
Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank, including deferred credits				5,221.59
Net amounts due to National Banks				1,281.71
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies				46,334.18
Certified checks outstanding				1,414.11
Total		51,911.73		
Individual deposits subject to check				656,241.58
Certificates of deposit				51,621.63
Dividends unpaid				164.00
Total of demand deposits		713,968.21		
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank				100,000.00
Total				\$1,163,265.17
Liabilities for redemptions, including those with Federal Reserve Bank				7,692.32
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND				
County of Newport, R. I.				
I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Subscribed and sworn to before me				
GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.				
CORRECT—Attest:				
EDWARD A. BROWN				
WILLIAM R. HARVEY,				
FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL,				
Directors.				

## The Savings Bank of Newport

NEWPORT, R. I.

	Jan'y 1919	Jan'y 1920	Increase
Deposits	\$11,021,114.96	\$11,502,597.68	\$481,482.72

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

## DECIDE NOW FOR SUCCESS

Why wait longer before deciding to save?

What you do now is important, for it may establish habits that are lasting.

Come in and start an account with us.

A Per Cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

## THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

## SIMON KUSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders

Promptly

Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods

are Pure

Absolutely

Combinations in Soap.

The principle of soap making is always the same and is based on the combination of fat and an alkali, as in the case of tallow and lye. Variations in soaps are largely due to additions of perfumes, coloring matter and other ingredients which have nothing to do with the primary purpose of soap, which is to cleanse.

North American Moose.

The best moose hunting in eastern North America is found in the Canadian province of New Brunswick. The best in the United States is in Maine. Moose are believed to be holding their own if not increasing. Ernest Thompson Seton, the naturalist, estimates that there are about a million moose in North America.

## HAD QUIET YEARS

Chief Executives Who Lived Long  
After Retirement.Of Them All, the First John Adams  
Holds the Record, Twenty-Five  
Years—Wilson the Oldest  
Since Buchanan.

President Wilson, who was sixty-three years old December 28, is the oldest man to occupy the White House since Buchanan, who entered it at sixty-six and retired at seventy.

Anyone who runs over the history of the presidency will be struck by the rise and fall of the age at which presidents have entered and retired from office, and the varying length of time by which they have outlived retirement, remarks the Philadelphia Record. Of the first eight presidents, all but two of whom served two terms each, six retired when past sixty-five, one of them, Jackson, within 11 days of his seventieth birthday. The first Adams retired at sixty-two, Van Buren at fifty-nine. Of these eight, four lived to be past eighty. One passed seventy-eight and another passed seventy-nine. Washington alone of them failed to reach seventy. The first Adams outlived retirement by twenty-five years and Jefferson, who died on the same day with Adams, July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of Independence, outlived retirement seventeen years. Monroe, who retired at sixty-seven, died July 4, 1831.

Since Jackson, no president except Wilson, Buchanan, Taylor and the first Harrison has sat in the White House when sixty-one years old. Of all who have served in that time, ten retired or died in office before reaching fifty-seven, and only two outlived retirement twenty years. Not one lived to be eighty, and only five passed seventy. Folk outlived retirement less than six months, and died at fifty-four, younger than any other ex-president. Few presidents in the last fifty years have lived to see three of their successors, and several have not seen two, though Pierce saw four.

Although the average length of human life in the United States is greater than it was when the republic was young, distinguished public men have hardly shared in the boon of lengthened days. The presidency, indeed, while never exactly what everyday folk call a soft snub, was a far less exacting office in early times than it is today. The Napoleonic war gave Washington, the first Adams, Jefferson and Madison a good many trying hours, but they all had their periods of respite. Washington, wherever he happened to be as chief magistrate, managed to escape now and again to the spacious and dignified quiet of Mount Vernon. John Adams, the first president to occupy the White House at Washington, the domestic arrangements of which appeared "impossible" to his thrifty and orderly New England wife, often returned to the quiet of his home at Quincy. Jefferson found repose at Monticello, and Jackson under the long journey to the Hermitage, where rest awaited his coming.

All of the early presidents were safe from intrusive messages by telegraph or telephone, and they received mail in no masses as now daily pursue a president on vacation. Even Polk could not have been much disturbed by the stammering words of Morse's new-fangled messenger, for it was publicly used for the first time in reporting to congress the result of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1844.

## Women Selling Their Jewels.

It seems to be the fashion just now for women with plenty of money and heavily stocked with jewel cases to sell any rich and rare stones that they may possess, not because they need the money but simply because they like the excitement of getting a big figure for articles that they probably seldom wear and certainly do not actually miss.

It is reported that the woman who is now Mrs. Jack Gilliam and was previously the widow of the eccentric marquis of Anglessey, recently went through her jewel chests and collected quantities of old-fashioned, quaintly set gems which she sent off to be sold by auction.

The result was a very satisfactory sum of money that ran well into five figures, with which she purchased a beautiful little estate, where she is indulging in her pet fad of chicken farming.

## And He Deserved It.

After a ruthless process of rejection there were five applicants for the post of errand boy left for the head of the firm himself to interview.

It was one of his flippant mornings, and he sought to amuse himself by asking the eager boys puzzling and quite irrelevant questions to test their general knowledge.

"How far away from the earth is the North Star?" was the question he fired at the third shiny-faced youngster.

"I'm sorry I cannot give you the exact figure offhand, sir," was the reply, "but on a rough estimate I should say that it is far enough away not to interfere with me running errands."

He got the post.

## Our Country's Motto.

"E Pluribus Unum" was first suggested as the motto of the United States by Benjamin Franklin. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in August, 1776, they having been appointed a committee to choose a design for the great seal. It is claimed by some that the motto was suggested by a similar inscription used by the Gentlemen's Magazine, a popular publication of that time. It first appeared on coins in New Jersey in 1786, when copper money was issued by that state.

DIRECT MAIL  
COURTSHIP

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS

(© 1919, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Sam Wallace had tremendous faith in the sales powers of advertising. He believed that through advertising it is possible to do almost anything—even to the winning for himself of the girl he adored.

Sam, though holding the important position of advertising manager for the famous Gigante Department store, was still shy and tongue-tied when it came to a question of popping the all-important question to the lady of his heart, Mary Stuart. Mary was pretty and sweet and wholly worth adoring. Many men, like Sam, felt that she would make an ideal wife; but to all of them, including Sam, Mary was impartially friendly and unselfish.

Several times Sam had endeavored to come to the point, but every time his courage had failed him. He had never yet put his fortunes to the test, and silent, he had let many opportunities pass, until now, with other men forging to the front in the race for Mary's hand, he felt desperate.

It was at this crucial moment in his career that Sam determined to place his dependence upon advertising.

"I can write ads," Sam told himself, "that big women into the Gigante store by the droves. I sure ought to be able to write an ad that will 'sell' myself to Mary. I'm going to try it, anyhow. If I don't I'll just lose out entirely, and that's all there is to it."

Having come to this conclusion, Sam began writing rapidly on a pad of paper on his desk. Every now and then he gazed upward at the ceiling while concentrating his thoughts. But for the most part he wrote swiftly, without stopping. When he had finally finished he reread his work with considerable satisfaction.

This is what he had written: "Marry a man who adores you! You will be much happier married to a man who adores you than if you marry a man who doesn't care so very deeply. There is a certain man who is wild about you and yours. Who is he? Watch for the next letter."

"There," said Sam to himself, when he had finished reading the sheet, "that will get her attention, and the first step in selling goods through advertising is to secure the attention of the prospective purchaser. Next comes the arousing of the interest of the prospective buyer, and, thirdly and finally, the inducing of the reader to buy. Two more letters ought to do the trick for me. I'll send this letter today, letter No. 2 tomorrow, and the third letter on the day after that."

Sam placed the sheet in an envelope and addressed it to Mary. He then threw the envelope into the outgoing mail tray on his desk.

The next day Sam wrote the second of his series of ads. This second ad read as follows:

"The man who adores you is shy."

"It is because he's shy that he's never gotten up enough courage to tell you how much he cares for you. But he does care, deeply and sincerely, and once the ice is broken he'll tell you just how deeply and sincerely, all right. Who is this man? Perhaps your intuition has already told you. But, anyhow, watch for tomorrow's letter. His identity will be revealed in tomorrow's letter."

Sam did with this second ad as he had done with the first—he placed it in an envelope and, after addressing it to Mary, threw it into the outgoing mail tray.

Sam's final ad read like this: "THE MAN WHO ADORES YOU IS SAM WALLACE."

"I've always been too shy to tell you how much I care for you. So I'm telling you about it through these little letters. If there is any chance for me, Mary, smile at me the next time you see me. If there isn't any chance, just nod to me but don't smile. That's all. You know everything now and I will know everything when I see you the next time."

It was only natural that Sam's heart should beat considerably faster than normal as he placed this last ad in an envelope, directed it to Mary, and placed it in the outgoing mail tray.

"Gee!" he said to himself, "I'm certainly glad I've done it. It was the only thing to do. I'll never in the world have gotten up enough courage to ask her personally, and I simply couldn't keep on going without knowing how I stand. Now I wonder, will she smile or will she merely nod at me when she sees me?"

Now, Sam was not only a shy young man, but also an impulsive young man. Some weeks before he had purchased an engagement ring—a ring that was a beauty in all particulars, just the right sized stone and just the proper sort of a setting. He had thought, at the time of his purchase, that he'd make a mass attack, as it were, upon Mary.

He'd show her the stone and then, before his courage failed him, slip it on her engagement ring and then to back that up with a mass attack.

He made this mass attack. The ring still reposed in his vest pocket. He had never found the courage to show it to Mary, let alone place it upon her finger.

"Now, I wonder," muttered Sam as, after gazing at his third ad, he took the ring out and looked at it, "I wonder will Mary ever wear this ring or not?"

Sam's excitement grew during that night, and the morning of the day after he had placed his final ad in the outgoing mail tray his nerves were ragged and he simply couldn't sit still.

"By all the rules of advertising," Sam told himself, "those ads ought to do the trick. But will they? I haven't heard a word from her. I haven't seen a sign of her. Is that a good or bad sign? What am I to think about it?"

During the day Sam heard nothing from Mary nor caught any sight of her. And as the day dragged to its dreary close his spirits sank. He felt sure that directly after the receipt of the third ad Mary would certainly take pains to give him his answer as soon as possible. But she wasn't doing so. There was absolutely no word from her.

Sam dragged himself to his boarding house after the day's work with weary steps. He was worn out, his nerves were frazzled, he was greatly discouraged. He couldn't help feeling that Mary was simply letting him down easily, that her mind was made up to refuse him, and that she was trying to let him know that this was the case before she should meet him and merely nod at him, instead of smiling at him.

The next day, the second after his mailing of the final ad, Sam felt as though the world had gone to pieces about his shoulders as he slowly walked to the office. It was all over. His dream had evaporated into thin air. There was little, very little, left in life for him to live for.

It was only desultory attempts at working that Sam made during the morning. He was too blue to do any good work, anyhow, so shortly before the noon hour he left his office to make a trip through the various departments. He felt as though it would take his mind off his trouble to talk with other people.

Through the bargain basement and silks and gloves on the first floor to men's furnishings and clocks and suits on the second floor Sam made his gloomy way. And then, in clouds and suits, he stopped suddenly. From the other side of a rack of coats and suits beside which he was standing came the sound of voices. One of the voices was that of the manager of the department, while the other voice was—Mary's.

Sam, after a moment of hesitation, straightened his shoulders. He might as well get the cold nod from Mary and get it over with now as later. It had to be done some time—now was as good as any. So Sam, looking very dignified, but awkward, writhing with despair, walked around the rack and came face to face with Mary.

Mary didn't see him at first. "Good morning, Mary," he said, politely, standing rigidly like a soldier at salute.

Mary looked up surprised. Her big blue eyes met his. And then—then Sam's heart leaped. His pulses tingled, his brain whirled, Mary was actually smiling at him—a lovely, unmistakable smile.

"How are you, Sam?" she asked, and smiled again.

"S-s-say, Mary," stammered Sam, as soon as he was able to regain control of himself, "step into my office a minute, will you? It's right on this door, just a little way from here. I've got something I want to show you."

"Why, yes," smiled Mary. "I've often thought I'd like to look at your office—to see just what sort of a place it is you work in."

Sam, hardly able to contain himself, piloted her through the door, past his secretary and into his private office. Then, after closing the door to his secretary's room, he drew the engagement ring from his pocket and without a word placed it on Mary's finger. Finally he caught Mary into his arms and kissed her again and again.

"Why, why," cried Mary at last, "I ought to be provoked and angry and all that—but I'm not! I'm glad, glad I've cared for you so long, Sam, and I thought you'd never tell me that you did!"

"Oh, sweetheart," cried Sam, "I'm so glad you smiled at me this morning!"

He caught her in his arms again, and as he did so he glanced at the outgoing mail tray on his desk. The tray was full. Sam, gently releasing Mary, hurriedly pawed through the letters. All three of his ads to Mary were still there. The new mail boy had neglected to take up the mail from Sam's office for nearly a week. Sam gasped, then chuckled as he took Mary into his arms again. After all, if it hadn't been for his ads he'd never have had the courage to put the ring on her finger. After all, he was satisfied—wholly satisfied.

## Vicious Courtship.

Under the social ideals of China, every man is anxious to marry, but no man is permitted to seek a wife for himself. The contract of marriage is always made by a third party, and often a man finds himself bound to an impetuous, insane or chronically diseased wife, whose father has paid the marriage broker a high price to get her a husband.

## Remove Ink Stains.

To remove ink stains from white cotton, wet the spot and rub with any good laundry soap, then soak in a solution of sulphur naphthal for one day. If ink has not all disappeared, rinse out and boil, and the ink will disappear as if by magic. Mildew can be removed in the same way.

## Effect of Sugars and Fats.

The fatuous soul who takes a long walk to reduce and comes home with a fine appetite, or perhaps eats half a pound of candy en route, is putting on weight instead of taking it off. Translated, this means that sugars and fats are quick and complete burning fuel for the human body.

BLACKSMITH'S  
SON MAY BE  
PRESIDENTGovernor Lowden of Illinois,  
Leading Republican Candidate,  
Had Humble Start.

## WON OVER MANY OBSTACLES

A Schoolmaster at Fifteen—Worked  
Way Through College and Law  
School—From Law to Politics  
—Farming His Big  
Interest.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, one of the prominent candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, won success in life by grit and hard work. Son of a village blacksmith, confronted by the privations of an undeveloped country, enjoying only such advantages as he could earn by unrelenting work and sacrifice—it was not the kind of beginning to promise a brilliant future. But by determination, ambition and ability Lowden leveled the obstacles that rose about him and made success look his way.

Governor Lowden was born near Sunrise, Minn., on January 20, 1831. His father was Lorenzo Lowden, who ran the village blacksmith shop. The Lowdens left Sunrise when Frank was seven years old, barely out of the primer class at the school which Lorenzo helped to build, and moved to Hardin county, Iowa. There the elder Lowden took up farming. The boy farmed, too, but did more. He made spare time for himself and demanded an education. So well did he succeed that at fifteen he was master of the country school, saving his few dollars for college. At twenty he entered the University of Iowa. By outside work he made enough money to complete his course—at the head of his class.

Then he went to Chicago. He wanted to be a lawyer. By the same program of work and sacrifice that had advanced him thus far Lowden worked his way through the Union college of law, completing a two-year course in one year—again at the head of his class.

Now came more years of hard work, but blessed with greater rewards than the young man had before known. In 1856 he was married to Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of one of America's greatest business men. Four children have been born to them, a son and three daughters.

Lowden began to take an active interest in politics. He was a delegate to the national convention that in 1860 nominated McKinley and Roosevelt. Four years later he was a candidate before the Republican gubernatorial convention, but a combination of the Yates-Denney forces defeated him. Lowden took the stump and helped elect his successful rival, Charles S. Deneen.

Two years later he was elected to congress from the Thirteenth Illinois district. He retired voluntarily after two and a half terms. On quitting congress he went to his farm near Oregon, Ill., and devoted himself to making that one of the finest properties of its kind in the state.

Meanwhile in 1904 he had been made a member of the Republican national committee from Illinois, on which he served until 1912. In 1910 he entered the gubernatorial primary and was nominated for that office. He was elected and took his seat the following January to begin what has proved one of the most constructive and successful administrations recorded in the history of the state.

In brief, the chief events of Governor Lowden's life, are as follows:

- 1831—Born, Sunrise, Minn.
- 1838—Moved to Hardin county, Ia.
- 1855—Graduated from University of Iowa.
- 1857—Graduated from law school.
- 1856—Married to Miss Florence Pullman.
- 1859—Entered law partnership of Lowden, Estabrook & Davis. Appointed lieutenant colonel, first infantry, Illinois National Guard.
- 1904—Defeated for Republican nomination for governor.
- 1906—Elected to congress.
- 1911—Retired from congress.
- 1916—Elected governor of Illinois.

LOWDEN SPONSORS  
GOOD ROADS MOVEILLINOIS EXECUTIVE STARTS  
CONSTRUCTION OF 4,800  
MILES OF HIGHWAY.

Under the direction of Gov. Frank O. Lowden, Illinois has begun the construction of a system of 4,800 miles of good roads at a cost of \$87,000,000, which, when completed, will cause automobilists and farmers to rejoice. Two hundred miles of good roads were built last year and plans have been made for the construction of more than 1,000 miles this year. When the work is completed Illinois will have one of the finest systems of hard roads in the country.

The voters of the state approved a \$20,000,000 bond issue for good roads and with the federal government's appropriation the sum of \$10,000,000 has been fixed.

## Hard to Believe.

You can't get the fellow in the road with a punctured tire to believe they change a tire in 27 seconds in the speedway races. —Lafayette News.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Little Maid in the "Moon Door" Symbol of  
the Hope of New China

Through a moon door to scientific knowledge!

That's what is happening far off in China where the "gung-gwan," the official residence at Nanking, has been transformed—or partly transformed—into Gling College for Chinese girls. The transformation is one resulting in contrast. The moon doors, picturesque along with the Chinese architecture, represent the old China; the laboratories, the dormitories and the libraries, improvised out of the old rooms of state, are fairly alive with the purpose of the new China.

Foreign mission surveys now being conducted by the Interchurch World Movement have revealed this curious mixture of ancient and modern in Chinese education. Five Chinese provinces are embraced in the territory from which Gling College

draws its students. They have a population of 110,000,000.

This vast number of people naturally produces a large reservoir of Chinese girls eager to take advantage of the new schooling. And just there is the trouble.

The college located in the old "gung-gwan," rented four years ago, is limited in capacity to the extent of the ancient house.

There are 37 acres of college property on the hills by the Yangtze River. For \$500,000—a sum included in the Chinese budget of the Interchurch World Movement—an administration building, a library, a chapel and recreation rooms, in fact a real modern college, can be built.

The moon doors will then be forsaken, but the new portals to knowledge will be wide enough to accommodate many more young women.

## The Interchurch World Movement

By E. A. E. Palmquist

New England Divisional Secretary Interchurch World Movement

A year before the war, an outstanding Christian leader in broken health sought rest and recreation in far off Palestine. Beside the shores of the Sea of Galilee an inspiration came to him to attempt to lead the Protestant forces of America into closer fellowship. But when his plan was presented to the outstanding leaders they felt the time was not ripe for such an advanced movement.

Not until December, 1918, did his ideal take the form of reality. This time at the suggestion of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Little more than a year has elapsed since that prophetic and significant meeting in New York City where the Interchurch World Movement was launched. From that hour the movement has girdled the globe in its surveys. Its organization includes the great majority of the Protestant forces of North America.

The war clearly taught the value of co-operative effort in a great common objective. French, Britisher, Italian, American, Canadian and New Zealander each retained their own national integrity but they all fought in such splendid co-operation that the forces of the Central Powers were overwhelmed.

So the Interchurch World Movement in this critical hour of the world's history, an hour in which if the church fails all seems to be lost, purposes to lead the great Protestant hosts into such close fellowship and co-operation that they shall be able to make the largest possible contribution for the salvation of the race.

## Hobo Now Scorns the Breadline



Survey Made by Interchurch World Movement Shows That Even the Cheap Lodging House is Going Out of Business.

The old "bread line" is gone from its accustomed place in the cities. In the slums throughout the country huddled queues of men no longer wait to be fed. Their passing is a symbol of the passing of the hobo.

Everywhere, for lack of guests, the cheap lodging houses are being abandoned. Only a few old, decrepit men remain in the Salvation Army Industrial Homes. In Kansas City the once crowded dormitories of the "Helping Hand" building are closed. In Lincoln, Neb., in 1915 there were 1756 non-resident single men who applied for aid, while in 1918 there were only 135.

The hobo, a wandering worker, has been lifted from his old plane by the war. A study of the conditions of migrant labor is now being conducted by the Interchurch World Movement that it may lay the facts before the Protestant Churches of America, whose closer co-operation is its larger purpose. This study shows that the hobo has found a closer succession of jobs, a higher return for his labor. He has become almost a "steady" worker. He no longer needs his old refuges.

Beyond the reach of these agencies, he offers the Protestant Churches an opportunity to provide new means of influencing his life and maintaining his standards of living, and the Interchurch World Movement survey is determining how this may best be achieved.

## History You May Not Know.

One earnest pupil in a coal-field school near Kittanning wrote an essay on Thanksgiving: "The Pilgrims sailed to Cape Cod," she said, "and the first winter they went to pick mayflowers in Plymouth in order to show Geo. 3 that anyone could worship God in their own way."

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## WHY

### Old Age Really Begins in Early Youth

At what time does age begin? asks the Scientific American. After summing up the opinions of many authorities it quotes from a recent article by Dr. Friedrich von Steudel at Munich, who holds that bodily decay really begins in adolescence, though it does not become apparent until much later.

Athletes reach the maximum of bodily power before the thirtieth year; the eyesight begins to change at about fifty; the powers of observation begin to wane after thirty.

As a man grows old "the firmly fixed memories of his youth gain in intensity, and there is some justice in the view that the beginning of age dates from the time when the intellectual vision ceases to be directed toward the future and is bent upon the past. Harsh and serious thoughts engage the mind more and more; he who was formerly a seeker for truth becomes a doubter; the free thinker becomes a believer, the revolutionary, conservative."

Cancer is a disease of old age, though it often appears in younger life. The typical malady of the age is, however, hardening of the arteries, "and it is especially in the circles of men burdened with heavy duties that it seeks its victims. The previous history of the man wreaks its vengeance upon the blood vessels and the heart; every excess of emotion, or work or pleasure, or sorrow and anxiety, leaves its mark upon the arteries. These alterations silently increase in intensity through long years and are first made visible by the failure of the compensation apparatus to function."

### Why Romans Honor Cornelia.

"All men rule over women; we Romans rule over all men, and our wives rule over us," said Cato, the censor, when he had an attack of nerves. Among notable Roman women the mind, first—fascinated—from Lucretia to Cornelia, and fingers with wonder at the name of Messalina. Cornelia lived in the days of the Roman republic. Daughter of Scipio Africanus, conqueror of Hannibal, she inherited the stern virtues of her father. Married in 63 B. C. to Sempronius Gracchus, she was left a widow with 12 children. Only two survived their youth, two sons, Tiberius and Gaius. She devoted herself exclusively to their education, and in after days these distinguished orators and statesmen avowed they owed everything to their mother. She declined the suit of King Ptolemy of Egypt. All her magnificent powers and learning were consecrated to the two boys. The Roman people erected a monument to Cornelia, with this inscription: "Cornelia, Mother of the Gracchi."

### Why One Must Trust Surgeon.

The absolute necessity of a patient undergoing an operation trusting himself to the surgeon and obeying his every order, is illustrated in two recently reported cases. One of these was that of a nervous man who was told that he must keep his arm still, but who could not or did not do it, and died as a result.

The other was that of a child down whose trachea a tooth had gone, and this could be removed only by a tracheotomy. Owing to the condition of her lungs, a general anesthetic was impossible, but the surgeon explained to his little patient the necessity of cutting her throat under only local anesthesia, and she, though only twelve years old, was so docile that the operation was a complete success.

### Why Rainbow's Varied Colors.

The colors of the rainbow, which are always the same, and are shown in this order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet—are sunlight broken up into its original colors, says "The Book of Wonders," copyrighted and published by the Bureau of Industrial Education, Washington. It takes all of these colors in the proportions in which they are mixed in the rainbow to make the pure sunlight. These are known as the prismatic colors. The rainbow is caused by the rays of sun passing into drops of water in the air and reflected back with one part of water acting on it in such a way as to break up the pure sunlight into these prismatic colors.

### How Blue Laws Hit Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania's venerable blue law, enacted April 22, 1794, and entitled "An act for the prevention of vice and immorality and for other purposes," has survived all the assaults of those who would destroy it. The legislators of 1794 regarded it as being vastly more wicked to shoot a rabbit on Sunday than to drink a hot toddy. One offender was tagged with a fine of \$25, the other a shilling and a half. It was impossible under a strict enforcement of that law to operate a canal boat, a railroad train, a street railway car, a cab or sell any commodity from a lot of bread to a package of chewing gum.

## TIME FOR AMERICAN FARMERS TO REAP BENEFIT OF HIGH PRICES FOR CLOVER



Harvesting Red Clover for Seed—Present Indications Are That Clover Will Sell at a Very Good Figure for the Next Two Years, Perhaps Longer. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Clover seed is high priced and scarce, and good samples will command prices that many farmers will be loath to pay. The United States department of agriculture, however, urges the seedling of as large an acreage as possible. The best information obtainable shows that the foreign market is quite as bare of clover seed as is our own. The French and Italian supplies are sold out, and there appears to be no surplus in Germany or in Russia. This means that clover seed will be high for at least two years to come if not more, and those farmers who seeded last spring or who seed in 1920 will have a chance to sell their clover seed crop at a good figure. This is a time to look ahead, and for American farmers to get the benefit of the high prices, before Europe has been able to get back to normal production and the prices fall.

### Watch Quality of Seed.

In view of the high price of clover seed, it is especially important that farmers pay careful attention to the quality of seed they buy. The relation between the purity and germination of a sample of clover seed and its value to the farmer has been so frequently discussed that it is not necessary to enter into details. A farmer, paying a low price for a poor lot of seed, may really be paying more for the good seed that will grow than he would have in a sample of higher price. The only way to decide this is to secure samples and quotations from reliable firms, and have the seed analyzed by the state seed laboratory or by the seed laboratory of the United States department of agriculture.

The attention of farmers is also called very especially to the fact that French and Italian seed has been and is being imported into this country and that the experiments so far conducted by the department of agriculture indicate that this seed will produce a plant more subject to disease and less hardy under American conditions than plants from our own seed.

In sections where there is no disease and if the winter is moderate a successful stand of clover may be secured with imported seed, but the chances against success are always greater than when using American seed. Farmers are urged, therefore, to insist upon a statement showing where the seed offered them was harvested.

It is also a time to consider with more than usual care the means necessary for getting the most out of the seed sown. It will not pay to throw expensive seed in poorly prepared ground as was so often done when clover was cheap. The seed bed should be well prepared. The best way is not to sow the seed in early spring on the wheat, but to harrow it in on the wheat or to seed with a spring grain in a well prepared seed bed. Seeding alone without a companion or nurse grain crop will often be better, but not always. If seeding must be done on rather worn soil, it is better to seed alone especially if the field is not very weedy. If a special seed bed is prepared it should be well compacted. A freshly plowed and harrowed field is too open for the best results. The soil must be compacted or the seed bed will dry out before the young plants get their roots down far enough.

### Be Sure Whether Lime Is Needed.

Another matter of the utmost importance is to consider whether or not the field is to be sown to seed needs lime. Unless the farmer is sure, he should send a sample of the soil to his state station and inquire. Not far from 75 per cent of the arable land east of the Mississippi and north of the southern boundary of Tennessee needs lime to bring a good crop of clover. This fact can not be too strongly emphasized. If the soil is "sour" do not waste expensive red clover seed on it—let some one else have it. But land need not remain sour. A ton or two of finely-ground limestone per acre will, in the average case, put the soil into condition to grow clover. It is not necessary to put on enough to completely satisfy the lime requirement. The Pennsylvania station has shown that a lime requirement of 500 pounds per acre or less did no great harm, but when more is needed it must be supplied if clover is to do well. Soil with a lime requirement of 1,000 pounds or more per acre will usually not make a paying crop of red clover. If the wheat ground needs lime the clover should be seeded with a spring grain with lime harrowed in on the plowed ground. If this can not be done the limestone may be put on the wheat and harrowed in with the seed, though it is not so effective when applied in this way as when spread on plowed ground and harrowed in. Farmers looking ahead for several years should consider liming the corn field next spring, especially if this is to be followed by wheat with clover on the wheat in

the Next Two Years, Perhaps Longer.

1921. Corn responds to liming more than small grains do and limestone put on in this way will prepare the ground well for a subsequent clover crop. Used in this way the full amount necessary to satisfy the lime requirement should be used, as some will be lost in drainage water and some will be removed by the corn crop. A coating of manure will help clover, and on some soils phosphates are essential.

### Potash Is Scarce.

In some cases, too, potash gives good results, but potash is still scarce and its use will not be warranted unless the farmer knows that it is needed. A word of warning must, however, be added in the discussion of lime. Lime is not a fertilizer, and if used persistently without adding organic matter in the shape of manure or crop residues will eventually leave the soil the poorer. When clover is grown the nitrogen will largely take care of itself, but phosphorus and sometimes potash will have to be added as soils need them. And most of all will they need organic matter.

Good clover crops lie at the foundation of agriculture in the northeastern quarter of the United States. On many farms good clover crops can not be produced without lime, but lime alone will not permanently help the situation. A proper system of rotation with clover as a regular element in a three or four year rotation must be adopted for the permanent upbuilding of the land, and then whatever else the land needs in the way of lime or fertilizer must be added thereto.

## JOIN "BETTER Sires" DRIVE

Federal and State Forces Organized in 40 States—Many of Them Now in Full Swing.

In 40 states the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign of federal and state agricultural forces is now fully organized and in many of them it is in full swing. Of the few not yet enrolled several have made plans for joining the movement, which promises numerous benefits to the live stock interests of the country. Each of the enrolled states has filed with the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, the name and address of an official directly in charge of the work. This list will be furnished any inquirer on application. The states enrolled in the crusade on January 1 were as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

## CULTURE OF FRUITS FAVORED

Supply of Valuable Food Furnished at Relatively Small Cost—Best for Health.

A more general culture for fruits in gardens and home orchards would contribute substantially to the health and pleasure of the average family besides furnishing a supply of valuable food products at a relatively small outlay of money, says the United States department of agriculture.

## PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED

Improved Methods and More Efficient Facilities Are Needed for Handling Products.

Production during the last decade has increased greatly, and as a natural consequence improved methods and facilities for handling the increase have become necessary, says the United States department of agriculture. Keeping pace with increased production has come the demand of consumers for more elaborate and efficient service.

### Spasmodic Strife Starter.

When a man lets his wife pick out his neckties and shirts it is an indication that they are soulmates—or else he is henpecked.—Indianapolis Star.

### Get Intimate With Happiness.

Don't wait on happiness, but go out to meet him, and take him by the hand, and lead him in where all the folks can tell him "howdy."

### Kill the Name.

Scientists are trying to squelch a new epidemic, discovered in Japan and called the "isozyme-hill."

## FUR PIECES FOR THE MILD DAYS

Manufacturers Are Endeavoring to Keep Peltry on Market This Spring.

## WRAPS OF VARIED DESIGNS

Object Is to Retain Interest of Women and to Provide Accessory That Guarantees New Appearance to Old Gown.

The furriers are having a hard, gay time of it. They have been so much with orders since the first of autumn that they claim inability to turn out the last of the winter coats until almost spring, writes a New York fashion correspondent. All that was kept over from last year was sold before Thanksgiving, they say.

New York has been the storm center of this peltry buying. The wealth of the country is usually expended in luxuries in its huge centers, as France found out during the war, and America found out the day after the armistice. The fact that a state of peace did not really exist between the belligerents had no effect on the lavish manner in which money was poured out by those who had it.

Peltry is a pearl of price these days no matter how it is handled or where it is bought, and by this token one realizes that there is vast wealth in the country, despite the taxes and the H. C. of L. Not all of the splendid peltry coats are old possessions. Many of them bear the mark of 1920 and the label of a new furrier, so their cost is self-evident, and cost is the dominating topic of conversation on the American continent. This would shock grandmothers, for to tell what things cost was once considered a sign of ill breeding; to talk of one's expenses or the inflation or reduction of one's income was looked at as the kind of bad taste not permitted by those who were selective in their choice of social companions; but all these distinctions have been swept aside with other notions.

### To Get Fashion Ideas.

The way to get an idea of what is fashionable and what is not is to observe the crowds, especially during winter and summer months. During that time hordes of Americans pass through New York without ceasing. Therefore when during the shopping month of September one saw masses of chinchilla wraps, of ermine without stint, there was actual evidence of the way in which the American women had spent money on peltry.

As further evidence here are statistics which are given by Women's Wear, the trade paper:

It speaks of a sable wrap that has just been sold for \$30,000 and of many that have been sold to women this winter for \$50,000. That's a neat little total just there.

It quotes one Fifth avenue house as saying that in one day seven mink



Model wearing a breastplate, back and front, of striped fur which has a high collar carried to the chin. It is gridded with a heavy cord of dull gold metal, which ties in front and ends in tassels.

coats were purchased, each one for over \$3,000. It states that all the furriers declare that this has been the best season in the history of the trade and that never before has there been such expenditure in peltry and never before have women in and out of society bought with so lavish a hand.

And he well assured that the common garden animal does not sell cheap in this flurry of furs. Nothing that has hair and hid goes for a small price. The legend is that a string of beads could buy furs from an Indian, but today that string of beads would have to be of a hundred pearls.

The fur, the mink, the muskrat, the mink, the otter and the beaver are American fur-bearing animals which have reached a value beyond the furthest imagination of the early trappers who accumulated large fortunes and grew to be American household names.

### Wear American Peltry.

Through the usage of these furs we

do not depend wholly on Europe for our peltries now. We persuade the world to wear what our vast forests produce. Mink and beaver have reached an incredible price, as an example of the value put upon American fur. Hudson seal, the genuine, not the imitation, also sells at a high price and is bought by the average woman who may be working for her living.

A comforting statement made by the furriers is that the American woman demands a high grade of fur today; that cheap coats and neckpieces



Wide skirt is ruffled and blue bull-fighter's jacket is of black broadtail with collar and sleeve facings of Aphrodite blue. There is a row of silver buttons on each front edge, and blue collar is embroidered with silver.

do not sell as well as they did five years ago. Perhaps everything is priced so high that a woman prefers to spend a few more dollars and get something genuine that will last, especially as her own income, if she is a wage-earner, is higher than it has ever been in the history of industrial life.

There is a segment of women who regard the first of the year as the time to buy reduced fur coats. Are they wise? Not even a prophet can answer that question, nor can a soothsayer foretell disaster or benefit from such a custom.

### Small Furs Are Varied.

Small, fanciful furs, however, are as varied as the days of winter. It is in this field that the designers are working like beavers. They are twisting and turning various peltries that grow on beasts, wild or tame, in order to build up alluring little garments that will keep women interested in furs and provide them with an accessory that guarantees a new appearance to an old gown.

There is quite a flash of imagination shown by individuals in arranging these small fur pieces. The majority of them are suggested by the women who buy them, who have arrived at the conclusion that a lengthy visit to the furrier often results in a new and amazing trifle that lends distinction. The reason these small pieces of fur have their linings is the fashion for retaining bits of peltry over décolleté gowns in the house. Now that some of us are thoroughly launched in the shortest of French skirts and sleeves, with a décolleté that extends to the depth prescribed for evening, we find ourselves willing to wear warm accessories that give becoming tones to the flesh.

There is a scarf of white coney, which is buttoned with jet and edged with black. It is an alluring garment and signifies a commendable attempt to cover too much skin exposed by a black velvet gown which is more skirt than frock.

### Breastplate Worn by Warriors.

Then there is that breastplate, such as ancient warriors wore when they went forth on their crusades. It is made of striped fur with a high collar that gives a point to a chin that may be square. It is merely two pieces of peltry attached to the shoulders and heavily gridded with gold and lined with dull gold satin. There is a waistcoat of genuine Hudson seal cut after the pattern used for a man's waistcoat. It has no sleeves, but a rolling collar of white coney, white fur buttons, also tiny lapels to the slashed pockets below the waist.

A small Spanish jacket of black broadtail has a fascination all its own. It is not possible to follow the fashions of Madrid or to suggest the portraits of Goya without tickling the imagination. This little jacket is lined with Aphrodite blue, which shows strongly under the wide bell sleeves, and there is a blue collar embroidered with silver, and small silver buttons that splash down each edge.

### Cheap and Pretty Home.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the British Dairy association show was a four-room cottage, complete, with large entrance hall, carriage paid to the nearest freight station, priced at \$575. The house is made of asbestos—a compound of asbestos and cement—and the manufacturers describe it as "weather-proof, ratproof and damp-proof." A charming little weekend cottage of two rooms is offered at \$375.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## HOW WIFE HAS BROUGHT ABOUT CHANGE IN MAN AS A HOUSEKEEPER.

—How many times has hubby as housekeeper provided the carter with rich material? He burns all the waucopans if he attempts to cook, brings every room to a state of chaos if he tries to tidy up, allows the crusts to accumulate in the bread pan, and the tea leaves and vegetable parings to disfigure the kitchen sink, struggles with bed making and darning, can't light a fire or lay a table—in fact, as a housekeeper he is a notable failure.

At least he was. Nowadays things are different, remarks London Answers.

Among the minor effects of war has been the domestication of men. The up-to-date warrior always carried his "housewife," and he can easily compete with a woman when it comes to darning a stocking or sewing on a button. He knows more than a little about the washbasin, after his experiences in the streams of foreign lands, and he has learned the value of tidiness by the restrictions of a dugout.

After making a fire in a field where a dry spot was absolutely unknown, he won't empty the sugar bag and the oil tin in order to get the kitchen range going. After entering for companies, a good many men will be able to calculate how much bread is needed for one household. In fact, as a housekeeper man can no longer be laughed at.

War spoils some men, but it made others. A good many women are finding their husbands extremely useful about the house since they came home. They get their own shaving water, do not leave the "water mark" on the bath, clean up their splashes, put away their clothes, and in more than one house the husband is as good as a butler at meal times.

In some instances men have returned to their homes quite unfit for the post as breadwinners and their wives have had to obtain work to keep the home going, leaving hubby to keep house.

Woman's real place is as home maker, but when she has had to turn breadwinner she has usually found man as a housekeeper quite a success.

## How Man Speaks Without Larynx.

How a man whose whole larynx has been cut out can continue to talk is told by Dr. T. Hoshino of Nagata, Japan, in the "Annals of Otolaryngology and Laryngology."

Dr. Hoshino describes the operation by which he removes the larynx in serious cases of cancer and provides for respiration after it has gone.

He furnishes the patient with a rubber tube, one end of which is inserted into the trachea (windpipe) and the other end is held in the mouth. By sending his breath through the tube and working his lips, teeth, tongue, palate and pharyngeal muscles the man can whisper in such a way as to be understood.

Artificial larynges have been made for such cases, but they are complex affairs, and Dr. Hoshino says patients much prefer the tube.

## How Raccoon Washes Meat.

The raccoon has a habit that is not indulged in by any other animal. If given a piece of meat, he will not touch a mouthful until he has washed it in as clear water as he can find, and he will allow no one to do this for him, writes Dr. R. W. Shufeldt in the American Forestry Magazine of Washington. So thoroughly does he perform this task, that he not only soaks all the blood out of the meat, but actually reduces the moisture to a very uninviting, flabby piece of pale flesh. He will roll it over and over in the water with his forepaws, and give it occasional shakings by seizing it in his mouth. Finally, when it is semi-macerated to his liking, he will devour it with apparent relish.

## How Big Is the Sun.

Suppose the earth to be represented by a marble one inch in diameter. At a distance of 323 yards—say, a couple of ordinary city blocks—is a spherical balloon eleven feet in diameter. It represents the sun.

Fix those figures with your mind's eye and you will have a notion of the relative sizes of our planet and the great luminary about which it revolves, with the distance between the two reduced to the same proportionate scale.

We are really very near to the sun. If the diameter of the earth be used as a measuring rod fewer than 12,000 times that length would span the gap which separates us from the solar orb.

Little boys of the Orient often capture lizards by entering to their curiosity. When one of them spies a lizard that has scurried into a crevice he makes a slipnet of colored straw and holds it before the hole. After a time he is rewarded by seeing the tiny creature coming out to examine the curious thing before its den and later it actually puts its head into the noose, which is quickly drawn together by the watchful boy.

## How Egyptians Make Fire.

The question of how the Egyptians made fire was one that often exercised archeologists. No representation of the process existed on the monuments, nor does the nation appear to have attached any religious significance to the origin of fire. The question was settled by the discovery at Kaloua of a regular how drill for making fire, together with several sticks showing the burnt holes caused by fire drilling.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

